### Business Notices.

SUBSCRIPTION PATES OF THE TRIBUNE. Pear: 10 a year \$1 a month, Without Sonday \$2 a
Pear: 10 cents a month, Su Yay Tribune \$2. Weeky,
\$1. Semi-Weekly, with Twinkles, \$2.
\$2. Semi-Weekly, with Twinkles, \$2.
\$3. Semi-Weekly, with Townkles, \$2.
\$4. Semi-Weekly, with Townkles, \$2.
\$4. Semi-Weekly, with Twinkles, \$4. Semi-Weekly, with Twinkles,

MAIN OFFICE, 154 Nassau-st. BRANCH OFFICE, UP-TOWN, 1,242 Broadway. LONDON OFFICE, 75 Fleet at., E. C.

# New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SUNDAY, MARCH 14, 1897.

### THIRTY-FIVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-It is said that Russia will propose mmediate occupation of Crete by the Powers.

— The naval credits demanded by the German Government were refused by the Budget Committee of the Reichstas. — War has broken out in Samoa, and the foreign consuls are said to have asked their Governments to send warships there. — The Carlist agitation is reported to be spreading rapidly in the porthern warships there. — The Carlist agitation is reported to be spreading rapidly in the northern part of Spain. — The British steamer Normand and her crew were lost in the Bay of Biscay. — Home Rule has been dropped from the programme of the annual conference of the National Liberal Federation in England.

National Liberal Federation in England.

DOMESTIC.—Thomas B. Reed was renominated for Speaker at the caucus of Republican Representatives: the Democrats nominated Joseph W. Bailey, of Texas. — Chairman Dingley, of the Ways and Means Committee, said that published versions of the new Tariff bill were inaccurate; the full text will probably be made public on Monday. — Secretary Bliss has annulled the decision of Commissioner Lamoreaux, of the General Land Office, in the Chicago lake front case, and ordered a new trial. A passenger train on the Southern Rait-was wrecked near Rome, Ga., injuring four way was wrecked near Rome, Ga., injuring four train hands fatally.—— The Steel Tired Wheel Company, a corporation to control steel car-wheel production in the United States, has been

CITY.—Seth Low wrote a letter to Mayor Strong, urging the necessity of ending the Police Board muddle, and susgesting the placing on trai of some or all of the Police Commissioners.

— The withdrawals of goods from bond were the largest on record. — The Sportsmen's Exthe largest on record. — The Sportsmen S Ex-position was opened at the Madison Square Garden. — The plans of the Quarantine 

THE WEATHER.-Forecast for to-day: Snow er rain. The temperature yesterday, Highest, 48 degrees, lowest, 35, average, 374.

The Tribune to-day consists of Three Parts, contain ing thirty five fages, and, in addition, "Twinkles," a colored fictorial weekly of sixteen pages. See that your newsdealer supplies you with a complete copy.

THE GOVERNOR AND THE POLICE. That Governor Flack is not favorably disposed toward the Police Commission bill of the Republican organization which Mr. Lauterbach took to Albany on Friday is so positively assert ed in so many newspapers deriving their in formation from various sources as to warrant considerable confidence in the accuracy of the report. It is true that since his return Mr. Lauterbach has been copiously quoted as saying that he had a pleasant interview with the Governor and is satisfied with the prospects of the bill, upon which he worked assiduously from Sunday afternoon till Friday morning, to the neglect of his private clients and personal interests. But it may be admitted, without any reflection upon Mr. Lauterbach's veracity, that if he did not find the Governor in a wholly sympathetic mood he could scarcely be expected to divulge the fact, and dissimulation ought not to be imputed unto him for unrighteousness. Indeed, if it proves to be true that the Governor is resolutely opposed to the Republican organ-

ization scheme, we shall be glad to forget Mr. Lauterbach's politic contradiction of the preva-We sincerely hope on all accounts that Gov-

ernor Black has made up his mind to draw the line at a measure which flies in the face of common-sense, common decency, public opinion, party principles, and ever; electoral verdict of recent years. Consider what this bill aims to do. Taking advantage of the fact that one or more of the Police Commissioners of this city. sult will be a victory for the Conservatives and in co-operation with the Chief, have brought the Board as a whole into discredit, with the consequence of demoralizing the force and betraying have elected five Deputies, while the Socialists the people, the Republican machine proposes to have been routed. In Galicia the Socialists turn out of office not only the whole Police Board | have elected only two of the fifteen Deputies, all of New-York, without regard to differing de- the rest being Clericals and Conservatives. If grees of culpability, but to abolish the Police Departments of other communities, thus putting | the Empire, the Socialist rout will be overa wanton affront upon officials who have never had the remotest connection with our troubles. If this were all, the bill would be incapable of justification on any plea arising out of the deplorable conditions existing here. But it is not all; it is merely a preliminary to the larger act of despotism by means of which a few politicians hope to get the electoral machinery and, if possible, the whole government of Greater New-York into their own hands.

When Governor Black, in opposition to the judgment and wishes of a great majority of the people of this State, including his truest friends, appointed Mr. Payn to the office of Insurance Commissioner it was represented in his behalf that he knew the man to whom he owed his own nomination, or at least thought he knew him. better than others did, and that his payment of a personal obligation would not prove to have been made at the expense of the State. Furthermore, assurances were given, in such a manner as to suggest an official source, that though the Governor in this instance had considered himself bound to take a course which subjected him to embarrassment and censure, he had in so doing discharged his whole political debt at once, day the most faithful daughter of the Church. and would thereafter be the faithful, zealous, irreproachable servant of the people. A great many persons, we think, who totally disapproved of Mr. Payn's appointment were disposed to look at the matter in that light, and to | identify himself with any party, he at the last make large allowance for a young man who had noment cast in his lot with the Clericals. His thought, and few there are who know what will suddenly been raised to a great office under cir- aim was to be on the winning side, and he cumstances calculated to put his moral fortitude doubtless hit the mark. Upon the Clericalto an unusual strain. It is still possible to hope, | Conservative coalition he will therefore depend indeed to believe, that this was the right view to take, and that there will be no further fault to find with the Governor. He is now in a po-

tions or deeply disappoint those who have cherished them. His action with reference to the Police bill of the Republican organization will go far to settle a question which is still open.

# A SPRING AWAKENING.

These early days of March have seen an awakening in more ways than one from the winter's dulness and gloom. The longer days and the milder air send a cheering thrill of hope fulness through the most downcast pessimist. With the first signs of spring and the inauguration of a Republican President, there is already a brighter outlook in the material prospects of the country. To the reproachful questionings that the doubters have uttered since the November election Republicans have been wont to answer that with the advance agent of prosperity really in office, and with the reins of government in his hands, prosperity would come. And there are substantial reasons for believing that their faith m this prediction has been justified. Reports from all over the country indicate gradually reviving business. There have been printed day after day in The Tribune's columns indications that the tonic of better times is spreading throughout the country's industries. Many of the commercial statistics imply an increase of activity.

But the residents of New-York need to make no study of tabulated figures to believe in coming prosperity. The signs and omens of it are crowding forward for recognition. They are to be seen by the casual observer-not in a "boom," nor in a feverish reaction from the winter's lethargy, but in a gradual reawakening. The streets of New-York reveal it in their greater bustle and activity; the cable-cars and the elevated roads show it in their increased traffic. The great shops add their testimony in the larger stocks they are getting ready for their spring trade and the confidence with which their proprietors are preparing to meet more than half way customers with greater means and greater ability to purchase than they have had for many months. And there is one more proof that better times are at hand that will carry conviction to every intelligent man and woman in New-York-the surest touchstone of all for the state of trade in the metropolis-the advertising columns of The Tribune.

The readers of to-day's Tribune will see in them abundant and significant indications of expanding trade. For weeks the pressure upon them has been increasing; to-day they contain many columns more of business announcements than they did at the same time a year ago. They are full of the renewed confidence of business men. As the rising mercury in the barometer presages the coming of sunshiny days, so these overflowing columns are an earnest of better trade and returning prosperity. Their message will bring gladness to all to whem they come. They not only show the most trustworthy means of meeting the needs of the day and the hour, to everybody who has needs to meet, but they are to the 'ntelligent and discriminating readers of The Tribune a message, writ large, of hopefulness and better times.

### INFORMATION ABOUT CRETE.

Not the least noteworthy feature of the present Eastern crisis has been the lack of general information concerning the seat of war. Crete is the largest and by name, perhaps, the bestknown of the "Isles of Greece." Yet the details of its topography are not much better known than those of Tibet or the heart of Australia. Day after day towns have been mentioned in the news dispatches, towns evidently of much importance, at which stirring deeds are being done, yet to whose whereabouts and identity neither gazetteers nor commonly accessible maps give the slightest clew.

'Many such lacking details of 'nformation have already been supplied in the columns of The Tribune, in maps and letter-press. To-day the whole subject is treated in a comprehensive manner. On another page of this issue we print an article describing with much fulness the chief topographical and other features of the famous island, and giving some account of the situa tion and history of every tewn and village of present interest. The article is illustrated with several views in Crete, and with a fine map of the island on a scale sufficiently large to show every place that has been mentioned in recent dispatches. This map was drawn expressly for The Tribune by Mr. G. W. Colton, of this city, whose name has for more than a generation been inseparably identified with that which is best in American cartography, and our readers will find it perspicuous, accurate and comprehensive far beyond any other map to which they may readily have access. They will doubtless deem it well worth clipping from the paper and pasting in their atlases for future reference and permanent preservation.

With this article and map before them, readers of The Tribune will have no difficulty in tracing in even the minutest details all the operations of the campaign in Crete, and in refreshing their minds with remembrances of the famous names and interesting events, both classical and Biblical, associated with that island.

# THE AUSTRIAN ELECTIONS.

yet at hand. Apparently, however, the net re-Clericals and a defeat for the Socialists. It is made known that in Vienna the Anti-Semites these ratios hold good, or nearly so, throughout whelming. No classification is yet made of the vote in respect to the change of the franchise. The current statement that this election was for the first time held under universal suffrage is not altogether correct. It was for the most part held under the old conditions, but with seventytwo additional Deputies chosen by practically universal suffrage. It will be interesting to observe, when the detailed returns come to hand, of what political complexion these seventy-two

The electoral campaign was fought with th utmost vigor on both sides. The Socialists fulminated furiously against the Ministry and the late Parliament, declaring that the latter "showed its strength on only one occasion, and "that was when it prevented the doing of "good." More vehement still, if possible, was the propaganda of the Clerical party. The Hierarchy asserted itself as it had not done before in many years. Five Cardinals, four Archbishops and twenty-six Bishops signed an address to the electors, urging all true Catholics to vote the straight Clerical ticket. In no other country in the world would such an appeal have so much force as in Austria, which is to-The Prime Minister, Count Badeni, realized this, and so, after dissolving the Reichsrath and going to the country without any definite policy, and for a time declining or neglecting to for support in the new Parliament, and the prospect now is that he will have a handsome

From an American point of view the choice in

evils, of which that which is probably on the whole the less has been chosen. Socialism in Austria is not quite as extreme as it is in France and Italy, but it is nevertheless a pernicious thing, the domination of which would unsettle the foundations of social order and hopelessly demoralize the work of true liberal advancement. Clericalism is also obnoxious to American notions, but it will at least maintain law and order, and it will probably not be able to exert the reactionary influence its more extreme advocates expect. The chief aim of the Clericals is to repeal the new school laws, and place the whole educational system back again in the hands of the Church. That they will be able to do so, even with a strong majority in the Reichsrath, is extremely doubtful. For there is a Kaiser in Vienna, who sometimes-in the most tactful and diplomatic way-rules as well as reigns. Although he is the most devoted of Catholics, he cordially supported, and indeed threw his whole influence in favor of, the reformed school and marriage laws in Hungary. and he is quite likely to sustain those of Austria and to prevent them from being repealed. He is too wise a monarch not to recognize the inevitable trend of affairs, and too discreet to let the two halves of his realm drift into direct antagonism. The most deplorable feature of the whole case thus far is the victory of the malodorous Lueger in Vienna; but the Kaiser has already shown his ability to restrain that worthy's brutalities. The Clerical reaction in Austria, therefore, while it may check further progress for a time, will probably not force the Government into any actual steps backward. And it is better for a nation to stand still for a time than to plunge headlong into a quagmire.

#### SOME VILLAGE ROADS.

"Each season," the old hymn tells us, "hath its own disease." But one of the worst complaints of which the modern social and industrial organization is a victim is common, in one form or another, to all seasons. Bad reads are a perpetual evil. At some times they are worse than at other times, but they are always bad. And the curious feature of the case is that those who are neglectfully or wilfully responsible for their badness use them and have to use them when they are at their worst, while those others, out of foolish and self-injurious spite against whom the responsible people persist in maintaining the badness of the roads, have to use them for only a short time when they are in their least bad state.

In a nearby suburban village, which may be taken as a type of many, the roads, including the most frequented part of the main village street, are now literally sloughs, and will be for weeks to come. For its whole width the roadway is a mass of sticky, foul-smelling mud, from six to twelve or more inches deep. At every step a horse sinks deeper than to his fetlocks, often nearly to his knees; sometimes his shoes are actually dragged from his hoofs by the suction of the mire, and sometimes he gets stalled and has to be pried out with fence rails or dragged out with ropes. Even a buggy or light wagon sinks half way to the hubs, while a loaded wagon -well, few dare to venture out at all with loaded wagons. To go a mile with a horse and buggy one must allow himself half an hour's time, and at the end of the trip the horse is as tired and blown as he should be after a half-day's plough-

Such are the roads the people insist upon having for their own use. "We are not going to 'spend money for fine roads for the pleasure of "the city people who come up here just for a "few weeks every summer," they say. No; they prefer to have bad roads for their own use all the year round rather than to let some visitors from the city have good roads for a quarter of the year-visitors, by the way, who if properly encouraged would bring more money into the place than comes into it from any other source. Remind one of these enlightened villagers that good roads would greatly increase the value of "higher and my taxes higher." And so the fact that it would raise the value of his property and make him a richer man is to him actually an

In such manner are villages that should be beautiful and prosperous kept poor and squalid. and their very names uttered with an accent of reproach. They are well situated, accessible, salubrious. But they have swamps for highways. "Every prospect pleases, and only roads pattern, and it is likewise remarked that it are vile." But the roads are so vile as to make men shun such places as though they were infested by the plague.

# RELIGION AND SCIENCE.

The late Professor Henry Drummond performed a useful service for Christianity in his day; but, in the nature of the case, there was nothing permanently valuable in his work. His "Natural Law in the Spiritual World." which appeared in 1883, may be described as an attempt to harmonize the truths of religion and a proof that multitudes of people were interested in the effort to bring together these two domains of thought, while the attacks upon it by both believers and unbelievers proved the honesty and courage of the author. The most valuable service that this and other works of Professor Drummond performed was to remind selence that, after all, it can offer no solution of the problem of the universe. At best it only sees "through a glass darkly," and much of what it thinks it sees is only an illusion of the senses. Science, or rather certain men of science, needed to be reminded sharply of that truth; for in their arrogant dogmatism many of them had far outrivalled the most dogmatic of the theologians.

Yet, after all, Professor Drummond and all the other less-known conciliators have left the question at issue pretty much where it was before. There are two good reasons why this must always be so. The first is that the attitude of religion toward science is subject to constant change, and the second is that science itself is not one whit more stable. The result of this is tion on the dogma he set out to defend, or be- Accomack steera. cause scientists have modified or abandoned the conclusion that he had treated as fundamental. This is only another way of saying that all quesare loaded down with defences of religious dogmas and statements of science, that are about as useless to-day as a book of geography published

the election seems to have been between two the conclusions of science is either possible or desirable. Individual Christians-many of them -are found urging such an accommodation, and in many points it has been actually brought about. But, in the opinion of many clear-minded Christian thinkers, a point will soon be reached-if, indeed, it has not been reached already-when no compromise with science will be possible. Christianity cannot throw supernaturalism overboard without ceasing to be Christianity. But can it retain its belief in the supernatural and at the same time accept the methods and conclusions of science? That is the question that is occupying the minds of the wisest leaders of Christian thought to-day. Some of them have been able to accommodate the Bible story of the Creation to the science of geology and the discoveries of archaeology. And they have even found a way to rationalize a few of the Old Testament miracles. But all that is only postponing the question at issue. They will have to face the problem of the supernatural some day, and when they do they fear they will have to part company with science. It is this view of the matter that causes so many Christians to look with suspicion on the well-meant efforts at conciliation of such men as Professor Drummond. They believe that ultimately religion must fight science, and that therefore all attempts to temporize with it are not merely useless, but harmful.

### LED ASTRAY BY JURY DUTY.

As if man did not already have enough to shun, what with the rumshop and ten thousand other evils, it now appears that he must beware of the petit jury. He has always, it must be confessed, shown enough zeal in avolding the jury, but never, we fancy, from a feeling that there was any danger in it. The petit jury is no place for a weak man.

These observations are called out by the case of James Nibert, of Kentucky, recently reported in the press. Mr. Nibert is now observing the passing of current events through the perpendicular bars of the county jail. But it must not be inferred that he is an habitual criminal-he has simply been led astray by jury duty. Last fall he was called on the jury to try a counterfelter named Williams. Being guilty, it was naturally a hard job to convict him, and the trial lasted several days. A lot of moulds and other counterfeiting implements had been captured with Williams, and they were all produced in court, together with counterfeit experts, who explained their use to the intelligent jury. Juror Nibert watched the proceedings closely, and was observed to frown ominously when he looked at the prisoner. The prosecution felt sure of him from the first. He wished to examine the tools, looked them over with great care, asked a number of questions, and shook his head dismally. When the jury retired some were for acquittal, while others were undecided.

But James Nibert spoke up boldly for con-

viction. The prisoner, he said, was clearly guilty. There was altogether too much counterfelting going on. It threatened the pillars of society. It was high time that somebody was made an example of. What assurance was there when a man sold a calf or a load of hay that he might not get paid in spurious money made by some such plausible scoundrel as this man Williams? Personally Nibert thought the fellow ought to be hanged, but he was willing to compromise on a good, round term of imprisonment. The jury finally agreed on a degree of guilt which carried with it a fiveyear term, though Nibert complained that it wasn't enough. But the others would not agree to any more, and he had to be content. The jury was discharged, and Nibert went back to his home in Lawrence County, where he owned a farm. In a few weeks the whole neighborhood was flooded with counterfelt silver dollars. No one escaped having at least a few passed upon him. The Baptist church in the little town of Lawrence Centre was the worst sufferer, gathering in forty-two on its collection one Sunday. At last the Government detectives were sent from Louisville, who soon traced the false coin to the virtuous Mr. Nibert, late juryman in the Williams case. When searched thirty-three of his own property, and he repl'es: "What good | the coins were found upon his person. At his "would that do me so long as I don't want to home there was a complete set of tools for turnell out? It would only make my assessments ing out dollars by the bushel. There is no doubt the jury.

If with all the other disagreeable features of jury duty a man must run the risk of having his morals corrupted and go following in the footsteps of the criminal he helps to try it will soon be harder than ever to get competent jurymen.

Of the trousers of the Parisian swell it was observed that is took two pairs to show the takes two Administrations to display to the full the pattern of Queen Lilluokalani's di-

Alabama displayed wisdom in exempting from axation for ten years any new cotton factories established within her borders, and the first fruits of it are apparent in the preparations for the institution there of a million-dollar plant by Eastern capitalists who have recently paid the State a visit to look over the ground and lay out their plan of action. The intention is to make finer fabrics than have hitherto been made in the South, which is an important industrial departscience. Its worldwide circulation was at least ure for that section, promising to help toward the solution of some of its most difficult economic and social problems. Alabama legislation so hospitable to capital stands in rather marked contrast with our own, which in many cases seems devised with the intention of driving it

Before the Metropolitan Traction Company is allowed to tear up several of the most important avenues in the city in order to put in an underground electric system it ought to be compelled to pay more attention to the convenience and comfort of its passengers and to the rights of the people generally. The management has been increasingly reckless in disregard of its obligations toward the community in recent years.

According to the statement of Professor Felix Adler, Miss Frances Willard wants to vote "for "the sake of promoting the nationalization of "business, the abolition of representative govern-"ment, the enactment of prohibitory laws and who in general are in violent opposition to that if a Christian apologist of to-day succeeds each other. If she were endowed with the balin reconciling some dogma of religion with a lot and empowered to work up a crusade on the conclusion of science he may find the ground lines indicated she would soon find herself at the cut from under his feet ten years hence, either head of a political sect more curious than usebecause Christians have put a new interpreta- ful, pulling all ways, like a newly yoked pair of

at present, being thrown out of clubs and libraries right and left with scant ceremony or politetions to-day are in a state of solution, a fact ness, in fact, with none at all. The directors of which has become one of the commonplaces of these institutions unite with an immense and every philosopher and essayist. But really the growing number of other people in considering its process has been at work ever since the Reforma- conduct as contrary to morals and public policy. tion, and there is every reason to believe that it It is apparent that it must mend its ways or its will go on indefinitely. The libraries of the world swaggering rhetoricians will soon be barking to

If, when the shifting around caused by the a century ago. Churchman and scientist alike tied, it should be found that the post of chairman are being helplessly swept away from their old moorings by the tidal wave of investigation and thought, and few there are who know what will be the outcome of it all.

There is another reason why the pacific efforts of such Christians as Professor Drummond must fall short of the high hopes that prompt them. It lies in the fact that Christianity has never yet admitted, and perhaps never will admit, that any accommodation of its dogmas to are being helplessly swept away from their old of the Lighthouse Board had fallen into the

usefulness will be extended by the larger oppor- GAY SCENES IN THE WALDORF tunities of the chairmanship.

The free silver lecturers who are striving to make a paying business of it in the Eastern cities are quite out in their reckoning. Little interest is felt here in the subject and none in their treatment of it. It may still engage attention in the prairie dog districts, but in these busy regions, alive with the awakening note of prosperity, we have any number of other things to think about. The orators may as well take a double reef in their orations and cease to worry over a stiffnecked and perverse generation which doesn't care a rap for them or their rhetoric or their doc-

The Manhattan earnings have fallen off so much that the quarterly dividend has been reduced from one and a half to one per cent. And the quarterly dividend is sure to be reduced to nothing in a short time unless the company tries to give better service than it has been giving. Few railroad companies were ever managed more unwisely and injudiciously in affronting and slienating public good-will than the Manhattan has been. The policy of its directors has been extremely foolish and short-sighted. This property, formetly so valuable and profitable, will soon b ruined unless its directors show more sense.

#### PERSONAL.

Frederick Solomon, who died the other day in Salt Lake City, at the age of seventy-one years, was a native of Germany, served through the Civil War, and was made Surveyor-General of Utah by President Grant.

Professor Dr. Friedrich von Esmarch, of Kiel University, and his wife have just celebrated their silver wedding, the former being over seventy-four years old. He won his surgical experience and reputation in his service for the wounded during the great wars of 1865 to 1870. At the close of the Franco-German war he had established himself as friend and physician in the highest circles, and on February 28, 1872, he married as his second wife Princess Henrietta Elizabeth of Schleswig-Hoistein, whose life he had saved by an operation. Since his marriage Dr. von Esmarch (who was made an hereditary "Von" in 1887) has lived at Kiel, where the clinical records show that he has personally performed more than 14,000 operations. The Princess, his wife, is ten years his junior. She is aunt both to the present German Empress and to Prince Christian, son-in-law of Queen Victoria. friend and physician in the highest circles, and

Ransom E. Hall, one of the solid citizens of Chicago, who died the other day at the age of ninetyone, had voted for eighteen candidates for the Presidency of the United States, the last one being President McKinley. Archbishop John J. Kain, of St. Louis, says that

he will enforce in his archdiocese the Catholic law prohibiting marriages between Catholics and Protestants.

Mr. Stratton, the Cripple Creek millicnaire, who used to be a day laborer, refuses to go into any money-making schemes on the ground that he wants to keep his income down and not increase it. He doesn't seem yet to have learned that many so-called money-making schemes urged on millionaires are admirably calculated to reduce incomes to zero. General "Joe" Shelby left a most interesting col-

ection of relics of the Confederacy. One of his boys—Shelby himself, Frank Blair and B. Gratz Brown. It is recalled that Shelby's mother was both rich and generous, and when she sent her son to school in Philadelphia she sent the other boys, who were poor, along with him prized possessions was a daguerreotype of three It is generally understood in Canada that four

Mayors of Canadian cities will be knighted by Queen Victoria at the celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of her coronation next June. They are Simon N. Parent, of Quebes; R. Wilson-Smith, of Montreal; Robert J. Fleming, of Toronto, and Ed-ward Alexander Colquboun, of Hamilton. "The Chicago Times-Herald" thinks that Paul

du Chaillu is likely to be the new Minister to Sweden and Norway, and it adds: "His appointment would be a very popular one with all the Scandinaviens in America. It was Du Chaillu's 'The Land of the Midnight Sun,' that made Sweden The Land of the Midnight Sun, that made Sweden and Norway well known to the remainder of the world. His enthusiastic descriptions of the beautiful scenery and the simple hospitality of the people of the rugged peninsula of the north started the tide of summer travel flowing along the coast of Norway, into the wonderful flords and aeross into Sweden, and all the Scandinavians have held him in grateful remembrance." "It has been generally understood," says

Baltimore Sun. return to the Johns Hopkins faculty upon the ter-mination of his naval career. His relations with university have always been most cordial. At the university have always been most cordial. At the recent commemoration-day exercises he was asked to sit for a portrait by his friends and as-sociates in the university, to be painted and hung in McCoy Hall. President Gilman said last night that there would be no changes at present in the university faculty, which suggests that no fixed arrangements have been made as yet between Pro-fessor Newcomb and the university authorities."

secretary of the American Peace Society, will de- tableau, the winning ace being crot liver an address on "Peace, the Watchword of the The game was closely followed by the spectators.

The parameters who took met in the projects with the project with the projects with the project wi

# THE TALK OF THE DAY.

ing North and South America is being revive !. The negotiations between Mexico and Guatemala, which were interrupted two years ago by the strained diplomatic relations of the two countries, have been resumed, and Mexico has just appointed a commission to act with a similar commission to be appointed by Guatemala. It will be the duty of joint commission to select a feasible route for

"I know," said little Johnny, sidling up to the preacher while dinner was being prepared, "why the wicked folks is the only ones what gits punished in the next world," "indeed!" exclaimed the good man. "I am glad to hear that you know this. And will you tell me why it is?" "'Guse," replied little Johnny, "the good people always gits it in the neck here."—(Cleveland Leader.

It is expected that 1,000 Waldenses from the Alpine valleys will arrive in Tennessee this spring to join the colony of 250 that established itself near Morganton in 1893. The first colony that came to this country settled in Burke County, N. C., in 1893. Under the leadership of Dr. Teofilo Gai and the Rev. C. A. Tron, the colonists purchased several thousand acres of land and obtained a period of twenty years in which to pay for it. Since then they have succeeded far beyond their expectations, and have negotiated for 10,000 acres just across in Tennessee, which will be filled by the new-comers. They have also secured options on many thousands of acres of contiguous mountain lands, which will be purchased in case the immigration warrants it. Valdese is the principal town of the Waldenses in the Tennessee mountains, and is ten miles from

Severe.—"As a Lenten penance," said the spiritual director, "I recommend that you scrub the steps of the church edifice."
"How lovely!" said to herself the frivolous lady of high social standing.
"At the same time, it is essential that not a newspaper shall be notified."
The light of high resolve faded from the beautiful brow, leaving the lady in drear, gray mood.—(Cincipant Enguirer.

A Kentucky man has named his children as follows: The oldest, Daniel Prophesier Vancaster Bustersquire Hobbob Bush; the second, Charles William Henry Harrison Dalton Houston Austin Bush, and the youngest, John Cornellus Edward

"The Marine Journal" was one of the first to enlist in the Naval Reserve under the able command of Congressman Philip B. Low, consequently we feel authorized and competent to advise our old associates, and we say to them in all candor: Get together, men, withdraw your accusations, reswear your allegiance to each other, the State and the Nation, and the first officer or enlisted man that dares attempt to breed insubordination "fire him" as short him on the spot!—(Marine Journal. sheet him on the spot!-(Marine Journal. It is quite the fashion with enterprising papers

of an anniversary or other occasion the pretext for issuing a special edition, which is a cyclopaedia of history in certain lines of science, politics or trade. "The Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter," which was has since absorbed half a dozen other publications "Anniversary Supplement" of this character. It contains a great variety of matter which dealers in paints and chemicals will be glad to preserve

A CHARMING AND UNUSUAL ENTER-

THE DECORATIVE ART SOCIETY'S SALE, "ALICE IN WONDERLAND" AND A GAME OF WHIST

WITH LIVING CARDS.

An entertainment which was one of the most in-

teresting and enjoyable that has taken place is New-York in several years was given yesterday at the Waldorf. As a memento of the fourth anniver-sary of the opening of the hotel Mr. Boldt gave the use of the two ballrooms and the Marie Antoinette room to Mrs. Richard Irvin, one of the managers of the Decorative Art Society, who was the head and front of the entertainment which began the gay scenes in the house four years ago. Yesterday's entertainment enlisted the attention of soclety people, who to ned out in great numbers to patronize the annual sale of rich fancy articles of the society and to enjoy the performance of "Alice in Wonderland," which was given in the large ballom on a stage supplied with every theatrical accessory, including scenery, footlights and curtain, and a novelty, designated as Spielkartenfest, or whist with living cards, which was given in the evening. "Alice in Wonderland" was a revelation The characters were assumed by children, who were well coached in their parts, and acquitted themselves in the most creditable manner. The cast was as follows:

Eleanor Morris
Constance Morgan
Conrad Goddard
Clover Built
Benjamin Swan Young
Louis Montant
Lattram Reed
Barciay Parsona
Jamie Park
George Schiefelin
Alice Borland
Antonette Ernardt
Grace Henry
Alexandra Stevens
Mary Park
Heary Schwah
Gluver Garnochan
Freddy Carnochan
Freddy Carnochan
Gindys Endleott
Anson Hard
Henry Schwah
Clover Boldt
Beatrice Pratt
Evelyn Witherbee
Frederick Fearing
Mary Ostrander
Agnes Landen
Anne Edilows
Edilth Landen
Conrad Goddard
Carrol Winslow
William R. Seewart, fr.
eile Dexter, Irving Hun-Humpty Dumpty

Crocodile ... William R. Stewart, fr.

Jurors—Mary Appleton, Gabrelle Dexter, Irving Huntingron, Sargent Appleton, De Courcey Hard, Arthur Hunter, William R. Stewart, fr., Alice Borland, Madeline
Borland, Annerte Stuart,
Queen's Children—Leonard Wveth, fr., Suzette Davis,
Nat. Davis, Douglas Posworth, Gilbert Jones, fr., Pauline
Davis, Margaret Winslow, Louise White.

The gathering in the afternoon was a large one
Children by the hundred were prezent, with their parents, and the applause was a vist avalanche of approval from tiny hands, which had probably never before applauded at an entertainment of any kind. The evening's programme, of course, attracted the more mature fashionable people, who filled every chair and bit of standing room in the large ballroom, where there was a regularly arranged The people as they arrived were met at the door by the ushers who were Irving Parls, Evelyn M. Bicknell, Edward Lentilhon, William D. Foulke, Howard Dickenson, William H. Brown, Henry M. Ward, De Witt Clinton Falls, Francis E

Ward, E. De C. Chesholm, J. Evert Wendell, H. McK, Ferriday, Rupert C. King and George de The programme of the evening's entertainment opened with a banjo and piano performance by Emerson Foote, jr., Harry Foote and Louis Agnostini, which was followed by some clever sleight-ofhand tricks by Montefiore Isaacs. Then came the spielkartenfest, or whist with living cards, the cene being fald in Prussia in the reign of Queen Louise. It opened with a gypsy song, which was followed by the grand entree of the persons taking part in the game; a dance of the court cards and of the four aces and joker followed. After this ame the shuffle and deal. Eight pages, four men

and four girls, attired in yellow and violet, entered the room and took their places at the four corners of the stage, near the seats occupied by the actual whist players, who were Dr. F. H. Bosworth, Thomas S. Young, jr., Berkeley Mostyn and F. D. Winslow. The first movement in the game was a dance by the four men, who went up to the joker, who had been discarded from the pack, and who ad taken up a position in the centre of the stage to act as master of ceremonies in the cut for deal. The joker then led the page, who had the deal, were formed in line, and the living cards were led out. A dance which shuffled them thoroughly was then indulged in. In the shuffle the human cards are mixed up, and then the game began. After the game and cards had all been played, the master of ceremonies enters, carrying the colors of the winning side, followed by all the cards having the The Rev. Dr. Benjamin F. Trueblood, of Boston, colors. The entertainment closed with a dance and

The persons who took part in the prologue wet Miss Carolyn Benedict, Miss Hanrah H. Crook, Miss Janet de Ly, Miss Edith Jay, Miss Amy H. Mills, Miss Mary Stewart, J. Nielson Carpenter, Jr., gypry; Miss Harriet Swan, Miss Lucy Trotter, Miss Marie Huntington, George B. Agnew, Robert Barclay, Edward L. Hall, Loring Hildreth, Francis G. Stewart, Frederick P. Delafield, Herbert Barry and Walter Pease.

Miss Julia Fay Bradley
Miss Helena V. L. Clarkson
Miss Caroline L. Goodridge
Miss Elizabeth T. Oakley Ace of Diamonds..... The joker was E. Vail Stebbins. The Diamonds

ere represented as follows: George S. Nicholas
Miss Estelle Hawkins
Emlen Littell
Miss Jessle Halsey
G. de Witt Williamson
Miss Sarah P. Smith
Alfred R. Macay
Miss Marguerite Javons
C. Carroll Geldsborough
Miss Marie A. Davis
Louis G. Smith
Miss Clara Irvin

The Hearts by Douglas Campbell
Miss Emily Deinfield
Groavenor Atterbury
Miss Cornella L Crooks
Jules J Varable
Miss Sarah Fuller
Franklin A, Plummer
Miss Elizabeth Wells
William H, Pearing
Miss Harriet Bidde
Jonathan Ingersol
Miss Elsie Barber

Miss Mable Shaw
John Iwelin
Miss Julia L. Pelaneld
Roland Holt
Miss Mary Huntington
Setion Javons
Miss Lucy C. Byrd
Charles D. Cleveland
Miss Ethel Barclay
Cornelius R. Agnew
Miss Marte Douglas The Spades by Roland B. Harvey
Miss Grace S. Henop
Elefard C. de Kay
Miss Margaret L. Clarkson

Miss Angure L. Clarkeon
Miss Anna C. Whitehead
Frederick W. Longfellow
Miss Harriet Davis Fellowes
J. Shaefe Douglas
Miss Sarah Livinaston
Willam Flowd
Miss Eisie Barbet